

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.  
The new flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Glorifies all the best—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Roses and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Stars—white and gold—the good forefathers' dream.

Shed blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious golden of the day; a shiner through the night.

**Your Flag and my Flag!** To every star and stripe  
The drum beat as hearts beat and flares shrilly pipe—  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take of touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## UNION AGENTS IN DILEMMA

Eastern Chief of Police Has Held That They Are Not Engaged in Essential Occupations.

Labor circles are much interested in the result of the ruling of Jacob Dunne, chief of police of Hackensack, N. J., who does not consider the business agent of a trade union, engaged in an essential occupation and that therefore, under the compulsory work law, he is an idler.

Two labor representatives, one living in Hackensack and the other in Ridgefield Park, have been told by the police chief that they must get essential work. Officials of some of the trades councils have made protest, promising to contest such action. The matter will be brought before the community labor board of the district, and it is proposed that the dispute be left in abeyance until that board begins its work. Joseph Spitz of Newark, N. J., assistant federal director of employment, is reported to have written that he considers the business agents to be engaged in essential work, because of their assistance to the government in settling labor disputes.

## MINOR NEWS OF LABOR

Photographers at Seattle, Wash., have formed a union.

Average daily wages in Germany's metal industry are \$1.32.

Membership in independent labor unions in Canada totals 7,591.

Female membership in British trade unions increased 130,352 in 1916.

In France the working time of female munition workers is ten hours a day.

The first annual meeting of the Irish Clerical Workers' union was held recently.

A new union of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has been formed in Buffalo.

Of the total men called to the colors in this country 50,000 were found to be tubercular.

The union of woman employees of the bureau of engraving and printing formed recently has grown to 2,530.

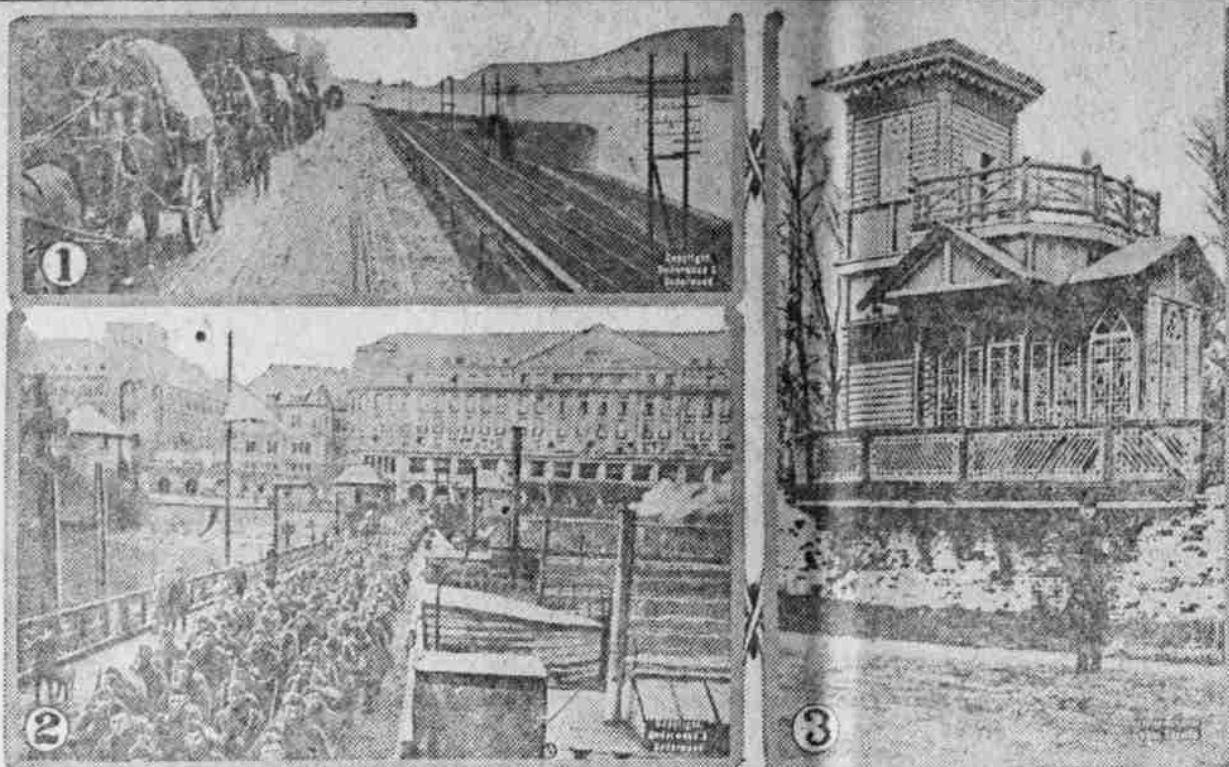
Farm laborers in the county of Dublin, Ireland, are demanding an increase of \$2.50 a week in their wages.

During the last six years organized street car men in Chicago have received more than \$750,000 in benefits.

British farm laborers are to have a half-holiday, this making their ordinary working week one of five and one-half days.

The majority of railroad workers in Japan are women who are doing everything except running and firing the engines.

Portland, Oregon, is the only city on the Pacific coast that still clings to the old 24-hour idea of working its fire fighters.



1—American army trucks on the road between Coblenz and Bonn on the left bank of the Rhine. 2—Vanguard of the American army of occupation crossing the Rhine at Coblenz, one of the gateways to Germany. 3—Garden house of the governor's mansion at Archangel, Russia, used by the American Red Cross as part of its headquarters.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russian Factions Are Invited to Confer With Commission From the Allies.

## ON SEA OF MARMORA ISLAND

Must First Cease Military Operations—Majority Socialist Victors in German Elections—British Plan for League of Nations Presented—Irish Parliament Meets.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Realizing that they cannot establish peace in the world while Russia is at war with herself and her neighbors, the supreme council of the peace congress has invited all Russian factions to send representatives to the Princes' Islands in the sea of Marmora, that they may there confer with representatives of the associated powers with a view to bringing about an understanding by which Russia may work out her own purposes in peaceful ways. It was stipulated that the Russian factions must first cease all military action, and the invitation made plain that the allied powers had no intention or desire of interfering with the right of the Russians to settle their differences in their own way. February 15 was set as the date of the opening of the conference.

This solution of the Russian problem was presented to the supreme council by President Wilson and in the main is on the lines of the action proposed by Premier Lloyd George. At first the French, who admittedly are afraid of the spread of bolshevism in their own country, were opposed to treating in any way with the Russian bolsheviks, but they yielded to the opinion of the majority. It was believed that the contending factions would accept the invitation, since their resources are nearly exhausted. The bolsheviks were severely defeated very recently in northern Russia, and there are numerous and extensive peasant risings against their rule in the territory they have controlled.

It is understood that the allied commissioners who will meet the Russians will state these four conditions as being indispensable in bringing about an adjustment:

First—Peace at all points.

Second—Removal of all economic barriers which restrain the free circulation or exchange of food and commodities between the factional zones and the outside world.

Third—General elections on a representative basis.

Fourth—Some adequate arrangement for the payment of debts.

The plan of the supreme council was very badly received by the anti-bolshevik Russian leaders now in Paris. Their comments were bitter in the extreme and Sergius Sazanoff, representative of the governments of Ekaterinodar and Omsk, declared he would not sit in conference with the traitors who had betrayed his country.

Decision was reached by the supreme council last week on another very troublesome matter—the Polish question. It was determined to send at once to study this problem a mission composed of a military and a civil delegate from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. Probably, if the Russian bolsheviks remain recalcitrant, the Polish state will be set up as a strong barrier between them and western Europe.

The Temps of Paris said last week that the peace congress is likely to create two commissions, one on the league of nations and one on the compensation Germany must pay. It added that the American delegates also proposed commissions on territorial questions, on overseas territories and on responsibilities. It is said in Paris that the American delegates are not yet satisfied as to the responsibility of the former kaiser and his chiefs for the war. In this matter they are likely to find themselves opposed

to the firm, even passionate, opinion of the British, French and Italians, to say nothing of the Belgians and Serbians.

Prince Lichnowsky, whose record entitles him to respectful hearing, urges a peace that will not grind the Germans in the dust. But it is only disgusting to read the plea of Bethmann Hollweg, who was imperial chancellor at the outbreak of the war. He begs for a peace of justice based on President Wilson's program, and says Justice will veil her head if the victor exploits the distressed conditions of the conquered. This would sound better if it did not come from one who is held largely to blame for the crime of the centuries. Such men as Bethmann Hollweg and Bernstorff will help their countrymen more by keeping silent.

Despite many riotous demonstrations by the Spartacists and Independent Socialists, the German elections for the constituent assembly were held and resulted in a substantial victory for the Ebert faction. The Majority Socialists elected more representatives than any other group. The former Liberals, now called the German Democrats, were second, and the Spartacists and Independents were snored under, winning only in Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Brunswick. It was estimated the Majority Socialists would hold 65 per cent of the seats. The national assembly is to meet on February 6 in Weimar, capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, in deference to the demand of the south German states, which wished to have the convention as far as possible removed from the influence of Prussia. Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, failed of election to the convention.

The most radical elements in Germany are making capital out of the brutal murder of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leaders, and in many places general strikes were started in protest. Bremen was reported to be in the hands of the workmen, who had seized the barracks, the banks and public buildings and disarmed the garrison. At Renscheid all work was stopped. There were serious riots in Leipzig and other cities, but in Berlin the disturbers were scattered by the firm measures adopted by Gustav Noske, head of the government police.

One of the worst beatings the bolsheviks of Russia have received was after the capture of Narva by the Estonians, and the victors declare it amounted to a complete rout. The Estonian army at once moved on Petrograd, taking many prisoners and guns. London heard that Trotzky ordered the governor of Petrograd to surrender the city without a struggle. In the Archangel region the bolsheviks kept up a vigorous attack on the advanced positions of the Americans and loyal Russians and were boasting that in the Kadish vicinity they would drive the allies into the White sea in March. They seem to be well supplied with artillery and shells, but are gaining no material advantages.

In addition to settling the dispute between the Italians and the Jugoslavs concerning Dalmatia and Fiume the peace congress has another conflict of claims to adjudicate. The secret treaty between the entente allies gave to France the control of Syria and Armenia and now comes the king of the Hedjaz, represented at Paris by his son, Prince Feisal, asking complete independence and autonomy for the Arabian state of the Hedjaz to consist of Syria, upper and lower Mesopotamia, Yemen and Nejd. The conference is asked to send a commission to learn the desires of the peoples involved. The king of the Hedjaz and his troops gave the British very considerable aid in the conquest of Palestine.

The British draft of a league of nations was submitted to the peace delegates last week by Lord Robert Cecil, who said it was his opinion that an international tribunal with absolutely binding powers is not practical at the present time. The British plan follows the ideas of General Smuts, the South African leader, and contemplates a league relying largely on public opinion and having the power to impose delay on disputants before resort to arms. The French plan for a league

was the next scheduled for presentation. It was said President Wilson would not submit his scheme until all others had been heard, not only out of deference to the European nations but in the belief that when the others have been discussed, his plan may serve to reconcile the differences that will have developed. That these differences will not be great is the belief of Lord Cecil, who says he found in conversations with the delegates that there was in very large measure an agreement on the principles he outlined.

The opening of the Sinn Fein parliament in Dublin, with its formal proclamation of the independence of Ireland, was perilously near to being a comedy, but may well develop into tragedy later. Only 25 members were present, the others being in jail. They elected Charles Burgess speaker and appointed Count Plunkett, Arthur Griffiths and Prof. Edward De Valera a committee to present to the peace conference at Paris the claims of Ireland to self-determination. The last two named are in English prisons. The proceedings of the "parliament" were conducted so far as possible in the Irish Celtic language, with lapses into English when the former failed.

The government took absolutely no notice of the meeting of the "Dail Eireann," as the Irish call their assembly, although it was in the Mansion house, under the very shadow of Dublin castle. Loyal citizens hung out an unusual number of union jacks and some returned soldiers growled a bit, but there was no disorder. The British government apparently intends to ignore the Sinn Fein republic until it undertakes to enforce laws that are in conflict with those established by the British; then the trouble is likely to begin. In the opinion of the loyal Irish press, the purpose of the "parliament" is to attract the attention of the world, especially the peace conference, to the case of the Sinn Feiners, and the latter expected and hoped the assembly would be suppressed by the police. In this the British fooled them, not desiring to create any more Irish martyrs than necessity compels. If Count Plunkett takes the Sinn Fein declaration to the peace conference it is likely to be quietly pigeon-holed.

One result of the Irish matter was the killing of two policemen who were guarding a quantity of explosives in Tipperary and the theft of the explosives. Tipperary was at once placed under the crimes act, which means its inhabitants are under much the same restraint as the people in the occupied parts of Germany. The murder may be the beginning of a new period of terrorism and assassinations.

While new republics are springing up overnight in Europe, the reactionaries of Portugal have broken out and proclaimed the restoration of the monarchy. The movement is especially strong in the northern part of the country. The revolutionists have offered the throne to the former king, Manuel, and though he is absolved officially of any connection with the uprising, it is reported he is on a vessel off Oporto awaiting developments. His lord in waiting at London said Manuel would return to his country if it wished him to do so. There is a report that, in case Manuel does not accept the invitation of the royalists, they will offer the throne to Dom Miguel of Braganza, who married Anita Stewart of New Jersey.

It may be the "Yellow Peril" alarmists in America will be somewhat silenced by the statement of Viscount Uchida, minister for foreign affairs, at the opening of the Japanese parliament. He declared that Japan had "no aspiration but to seek the consummation of a free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace," and that she was "determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in all international relations." He especially emphasized his country's friendship for China and Russia and denied that it would be Japan's policy to take advantage of the domestic troubles of Russia to promote selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression. The Japanese foreign office also issued denials of "mischievous reports" of Japanese activities in China, particularly in regard to the granting of loans.

## THE HABIT OF SAVING

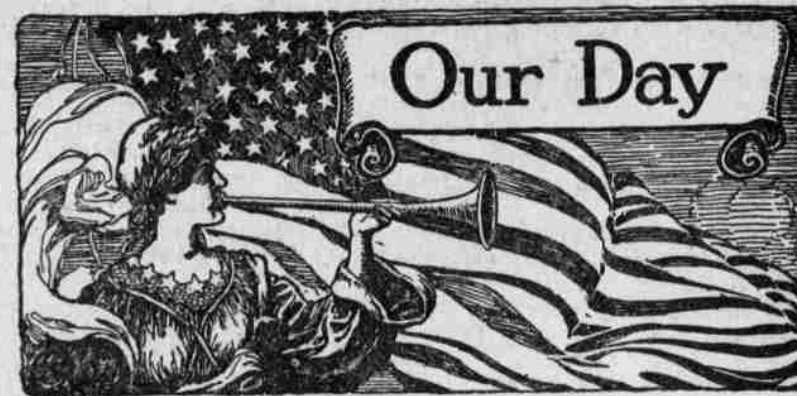
Having money is a matter of habit. Think of the things you spend money for, and you'll find you could save ten per cent of your wages, if you desired to. It isn't going without things you really need, but watching where you've been wasting. The habit of saving nickels and dimes in a Bank Account becomes automatic in a month or so, and you'll find it more fun than spending money. Say what you please about money, having it does give one the glad-to-be-alive feeling—for you can work better and enjoy life in a way you'll never know until you save.

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## THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION



by Wilbur D Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,  
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats  
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,  
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—  
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,  
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,  
An echo that shall never grow the less,  
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns  
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—  
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones  
Who planned the structure in the former years,  
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life  
That this great nation-song should never cease,  
Who blent the surging song of somber strife  
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north  
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west  
And in the mighty song their lips send forth  
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.  
And deeper than the very deepest chord  
Are the foundations laid in days agone  
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—  
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song  
That quivers in the bosom of the sky  
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—  
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.  
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,  
The bugles shout in answer to the drum  
And send a sense of strength to you and me  
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## "Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves. Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!